The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,384.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

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☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the pnblic.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of he Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED

upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.

Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov. 16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (late of New York City,) DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has located permanently in Bloody Run, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert full or partial sets of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved principles.

Teeth filled in a superior manner.

Teeth extracted without pain.

All operations warranted. feb15tf.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

* * * * * *

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NEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER!

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, confident they can offer

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In every department.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ☜

You can be SUITED at the LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS:

☞ CASH or PRODUCE. When credit is ☜ given, in ALL cases after SIX ☜ MONTHS, interest will be ☜ charged in the ☜ account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

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oct26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

A large and complete stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right time.

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Flannels, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

CLOTHING:

A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS:

A complete assortment of all kinds, sizes and prices.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.:

Coffee, Sugar, Lovering and other Syrups, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Spices, &c.

LEATHER:

A prime article Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Leather and Linings.

COTTON CHAINS,

Single and Double, all numbers, cheap.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

Call and see our stock of Goods and be convinced that No. 1 Anderson's Row, is the place to get bargains. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

sep. 28,'66.

NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!!

—AT—

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, where the subscriber has opened out a splendid assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Notions,
&c., &c.

All which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

Dress goods, best quality.	Everybody buys 'em.
Muslins, " "	Everybody buys 'em
Groceries, all kinds,	Everybody buys 'em.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Cedarware, &c. and a general variety of everything usually kept in a country store.

Everybody buys 'em.

☞ Call and examine our goods.

dec7,'66. G. YEAGER.

1867. —. B. F. —1867.

AT IT AGAIN!

AND

A rare CHANCE for BARGAINS!

JAMES B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

at the well known P. A. Reed stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

He has a full line of

Dry-Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,

which have been purchased at very low prices, and will be sold at a very small advance.

☞ Call and examine our stock. ☜

jan,18,'67.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb8

RICHARD LEO, *Manufacturer of* CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furbished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

The Bedford Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives a bill entitled "an act to provide for the efficient government of the rebel States:"

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States with the care and anxiety which its transcendant importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent, for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened, with whom the decision must ultimately rest. *The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under absolute domination of military rulers*, and the preamble undertakes to give the reasons upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal government and no adequate protection to life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. It is true, as a matter of fact, that it is not denied that the States in question have each of them an actual government with all the powers executive, judicial and legislative, which properly belong to a free State. They are organised like other States of the Union, and like them, they make, andminister and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law-making power of an established State illegal, is to say that the law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime and and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in Northern States and other civilized countries, they certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally perhaps by the inefficiency of courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have much increased and aggravated North and South by the demoralizing influence of civil war and by the rancorous persons which the contest has engendered; but that these people are maintaing local governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object of all government and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the mass of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on the questions of policy are completely united in their effort to reorganize their society on a basis of peace, and restore mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit. The bill, however would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section declares that the preceding sections, shall cease to operate in any State where certain events have happened. These are: First, the selection of delegations to a State convention by an election, at which negroes shall be allowed to vote. Second, The formation of a State Constitution by convention so chosen. 3d. The insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure rights of voting, at all elections, to negroes and such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony. 4th. The submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by their vote. 5th, The submission of the State Constitution to Congress for the examination and actual approval of it by that body. 6th. The adoption of certain amendments to the Federal Constitution by a vote of legislation elected under the new Constitution. 7th, The adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States. All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from bondage by military domination; but when they are fulfilled then the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, without reference to the security of life and property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used, not for any purpose of order and the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment. I submit to Congress whether this measure is not in its whole scope and object without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic shed so much blood and expended so much treasure. The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties, and that the authority as defined by the third section of the bill is to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish all disturbers of the public peace or criminals. The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each State, is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is the only rule applicable to the subject placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person and property. He may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district. He may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases, being bound by no State law. And there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history; or he can reserve the privilege of acting on the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence. There is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces guilty. He is not bound to make any report or keep any record of his proceedings. He may arrest his victim wherever he may find him without a warrant of accusation or proof of the probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives of his own grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of a trial was secured to persons accused of crime; but such is not the case. The officer may ask local or civil tribunals to try offenders; but of course this does not require that he shall do so if any State or Federal tribunal presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by trial of a malefactor; without his special permission he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors, he can save his friends from justice and despoil his enemies contrary to justice. It is also provided that he shall have power to organize a military commission or tribunals; but this power is not cammanded —it is merely permissive, and is to be used only when in his judgment it may be necessary for trial of offenders, even if the sentence of a commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest ckeck upon the officer who has authority to organize it as he pleases, and prescribe its mode of proceedings and the appointments of its members from his own subordinates and revise all its decisions instead of mitigating the harshness of his single rule. Such a tribunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel or unjust. Several provisions dictated by the humanity of Congress, have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer; but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose. The fourth section provides, first, That the trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed; but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practicably inoperative. Cruel or unusual punishment is not to be inflicted, but who is to decide what is cruel or usual or unusual. The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand it and follow a rule in language so purely technical, and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession. If not, then such officers may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if not usual he will make it usual. Corporeal punishment, the gag, the ball and chain, and other almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment will be within range of his choice. Third, that the sentence of a commission is not to be executed without approval by the commander if it affects life or liberty, and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence. I take it to be clear under the bill that military commanders may condemn to death without even form of trial by a military commission, so that the life of the condemned may depend on the will of two men instead of one. It is plain that the authority here given to military officers amounts to absolute despotism, but to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint, for it declares that "he shall punish or cause to be punished." Such a power has not been wielded by a monarch in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude; it reduces the whole population of the ten States —all persons of every color, sex or condition and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves, as this bill gives to military officers over both white and colored persons. It may be answered to this, that officers of the army are too magnanimous, just and humane, to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this confidence as any other class of men; but the history of the world has been written in vain if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands—it is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstance, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where rulers—who are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is unfriendly. Governments closely resembling that here proposed, have been fully tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endured by those people aroused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and though first tempered by principles of the English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted without just indignation. The French convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to Southern departments of the republic. The massacres, murders and other atrocities which they committed show what the passions of the ablest men in most civilized society will attempt to do when wholly unrestrained by law. The men of our race in every age have struggled to tie up the hands of their governments and keep them within law, because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed with a mild and paternal sway, but kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yields what law does not extort. Between such a master and the people subjugated to his domination their can be nothing but enmity. He punishes them if they resist his authority, and if they submit he hates them for their servility.

I come now to the question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer: certainly not. If we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes, this proposition is perfectly clear that no branch of the Federal Government, executive, legislative or judicial, can have any just powers, except those which it derives through, and exercises under, the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all the subjects it protects—not only the citizens of the United States which are within the Union—but shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do more in one place than in another, that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all. If therefore the Southern States were in truth out of the Union, we could not treat them in a way which the fundamental law forbids. Some people assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition, which was made in some States to the execution of the Federal laws, reduced those States and their people, innocent as well as guilty, to a condition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them, which the Constitution does not bestow or define or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before. But when a limited monarch puts down a rebellion he must govern according to law.

If any insurrection should take place in one of our States against the authority of the State government and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, it would take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored by a part of a majority of the population, could they for such a reason be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature. I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its Constitional sphere—that it executed its laws like the States themselves, by employing its coercive powers directly to individuals—and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. An opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocate secession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection and domestic violence were anticipated when the government was framed, and means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions which were invariably suppressed occurred prior to that out of which these questions grow, but the States continued to exist and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island, and in New York at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on, but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and put down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinances of secession were treated by all friends of Union as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the States in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand, in justifying the use of federal force to maintain the integrity of the government. This bill was passad in Congress in time of peace. There is not, in any one of the States brought under its operation, either war or insurrection; the laws of the State and of the Federal Government are in undisturbed and harmonious operation, the Courts—State and Federal—are open and in full exercise of their proper authority over every State comprised in the five military districts. Life, liberty and property, are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the National Constitution is everywhere in force, and everywhere obeyed. What then is the ground on which this bill proceeds?—The title of the bill announces that it is for the more efficient government of these ten States. It is reiterated by way of preamble that no legal State governments, nor adequate protection for life or property exist in those States, and that peace and good order should thus be enforced in them. The first thing that arrests attention upon these recitals, which prepare the way for martial law, is this: That the only foundation in which martial law can exist under our form of government is not stated or so much as pretended. Actual war, foreign invasion, or domestic insurrection—none of these appear and none of these in fact exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *ex parte* Milligan. I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the court. "Martial law cannot arise from threatened invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, and the invasion real, such as to effectually close the courts and depose the civil authorities." We see that martial law comes in only when actual war closes the courts and deposes civil authority. But this bill in time of peace makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and becomes the cause instead of the consequence of abrogation of civil authority. One more quotation: It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied; if in civil or foreign war the courts are actually closed and it is impossible to administer justice according to the law, then, on the theatre of military operations where war really prevails there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown to preserve the safety of army and society. And as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course.

I now quote from an opinion of a minority of the court, delivered by Chf Justice Chase: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently explicit. Peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress in time of peace to set aside laws of peace and substitute laws of war. The minority concurring with the majority declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and if possible more emphatically, the Chief Justice with remarkable clearness and condensation sums up the whole matter as follows: There are under the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction; one to be exercised both in peace and in war, another to be exercised in time of foreign war without the boundaries of the United States or during a rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adhesion to the national Government when public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction to render military law, and is found in the acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The second may be distinguished as military government, superceding, as far as many be deemed expedient, local law, and exercised by the military commander, under direction of the President, with express or implied sanction of Congress. The third may be denominated as martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in case of justyfying or excusing peril, by the President in times of insurrection or invasion of civil or foreign war, within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately insure the public safety.

It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the National forces. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, or even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace. But this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier, and not the citizen; while contrawise the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen, and not to the soldier. I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one, and that is by the ordained and established courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every freedman, or speak of danger to public liberty in all parts of the country, which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere or upon any pretence. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the authority, vindicated the dignity and made known the value of this privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed. To what extent and violation may be excused in time of war or public danger may admit of discussion; but we are providing now for a time of profound peace. When there not an armed soldier within our borders except those who are in the service of the Government. It is in such a condition that an act of Congress is proposed, which if carried out, would deny a trial by lawful court and juries to millions of American citizens and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should scarcely believe that this is consistent with a Constitution, which declares in simple, plain and unambiguous language, that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of a citizen without a judicial warrant, foundation or probable cause. This bill authorizes the arrest without a warrant at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment by a grand jury.

This bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. This bill sets aside all process of law and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and to his life to the will of two. Finally the Constitution declares that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require. Whereas this bill declares martial law, which of itself suspends this great writ in time of peace and authorize the military to make the arrest and gives to the prisoners only one privilege, and that is a trial without unnecessary delay. He has no hope of release from custody except the hope, such as it is, of a release by acquittal before a military commission. The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a Republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this; which wipes away every vestige of a republican government in the ten states and puts the life, property, liberty, and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person clothed with unlimited authority. The Parliament of England exercising the great power which it claimed; which was accustomed to pass bills of attainder, that is to say: It would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment; the person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one, but generally party prejudice prevailed instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliment to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action. The fathers of our conntry determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress and thus forbade its exercise by that body, and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort. Nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people. It is based upon an execution so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be true upon no credible evidence. Not one of the nine millions was heard in his own defence. The representations of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on large masses of men. It disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands, and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be guilty, from the rank of freemen to the condition of slaves. The purpose and object of the bill, the general intent which prevails from beginning to end is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments and compel them by force to the adoption of organic law and regulation, which they are unwilling to adopt.

If left to themselves, the negroes will not ask for the privilege of voting. The vast majority of them have no idea of what it means. This not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them as well as whites to use it in a particular way, and if they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a legislature which will act on certain measures in the prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them. Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanising the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well-known and universally acknowledged rule of Constitutional law, which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people, and into the hands of negroes, is an arbitrary violation of this principle.

This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operation will begin so soon as the General and his troops can be placed. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them take martial law first and then deliberate. And when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve of the Constitution made in conformity with the will of this Congress and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question remains open and unsettled and must again occupy the attention of Congress, and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people. The bill also denies the legality of the governments of the ten States which participated in the ratification of the amendment to the federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of 3-fourths of the States, the requisite number, has not been constitutionly obtained to the satisfaction of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution. That the measure proposed by this bill violates the Constitution in the particular mentioned, and in many ways, (will not enumerate,) is too clear to admit of the least doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunction of the instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible. In the first place it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation when it ceases to be the rule of our conduct; we may perhaps take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated monarchy and a total dissolution of the Union; but National Liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best form of government the world ever saw. No other is, or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits or wants of the American people. Combining the strength of the great empire with the unspeakable blessings of local self-governments, having a controlling power to defend the general interests, and recognizing the authority of the State as the guardians of Industrial rights. It is the spot-anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home. It was ordained to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. These great ends have been attained heretofore and will be again by faithful obedience to it, and they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution and vindicate its supreme authority, that we carried on a bloody war of four years duration. Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives and expended billions of treasure to enforce a Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation?

Those who advocated the right of secession alleged, in their own justification, that we had no regard for law, and that their right of property, life and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution as administered by us. If we now verify their assertion, we prove they were in truth and fact fighting for their liberty, and instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a righteous, legal, government, we elevate them in history of self-sacrificing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sidney.

No. Let us leave them to the infamy they deserve, punish them as they should be punished according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of a Union which they should bear alone. It is a part of our public history which can never be forgotten, that both Houses of Congress in July, 1861, declared in the form of a solemn resolution, that war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws, and when this was yielded by parties in rebellion, and control should cease with the constitutional rights of the States and individuals unimpaired. This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South as well as in the North, expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it many thousand persons in both sections who gave their lives and fortunes to the cause to repudiate it. Now, by refusing to the States and individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor, for which I can image no excuse—to which I cannot voluntarily become a party. The evils which spring from the unsettled state of our Government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded; capital is in constant peril; public securities fluctuate in value; peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired to avert these calamities from the country. It is imperatively required that we should form some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the

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Constitution will not only be unavailing but mischievous. It will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them. The Constitution in its integrity and vigor throughout the length and breadth of the land is the best of all compromises, besides our duty does not in my judgment leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and if the coordinate branches of the government would unite upon its provisions they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain, in time of peace, the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "Each State shall have, at least, one representative," and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may "with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member." Thus, as heretofore urged, in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union, and is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution than by a recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States and threaten the subversion of the General Government. All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If to-morrow, either branch of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the general Government, would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded, and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal, qualified persons, and if at the same time assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the fourth day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a career of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the Constitution which it imperils.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

Startling News from Ireland--The Fenian War Commenced in Earnest.

LONDON, March 6.—The Fenians have torn up the rails and blocked up the roads between Cork and Dublin, completely suspending railway travel between those cities. The government does not feel any alarm at the aspect of affairs, as very efficient measures have been taken, and are now making, to suppress all attempts at insurrection throughout Ireland.

London, March 6—Evening.—The Fenian agitation in Ireland has been renewed and is increasing. A meeting of several hundred Irishmen, near Dublin, has been dispersed by the troops. The telegraph wires have been cut in various parts of the country.

Dublin, March 6.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon Drogheda barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed in the barracks, and several volleys were given to the assailants, who retired in confusion, losing a number in killed and wounded, whom they carried off the field. The repulse was complete. Seven of the government forces were wounded, including three of the police.

Liverpool, March 6.—Dispatches have been received by the government stating that an attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday, but the enemy were repulsed and driven off. One of the attacking party, said to be an American officer, was shot.

London, March 6—Evening.—In the House of Commons Lord Nass, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated to-day that the Fenian rising around Dublin was supposed to number 1,000 to 4000.

London, March 7.—Despatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork, give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland:

A fight took place about 8 miles South of Dublin on Tuesday night, at Tallegh, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five were wounded.

The police captured 80 prisoners and six loads of ammunition, and up to dark to-day over 200 prisoners had been brought into Dublin. The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills, with Lord Strattnovin, the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in pursuit.

The Police station at Kilmallock, 19 miles south of Limerick, in the county of Munster, was attacked by 200 Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving 3 of their number dead on the field, and losing 14 prisoners.

The barracks of the police at Dramore county, down in the North, had been forced by an incendiary and totally destroyed.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger, had been shot in Dramore.

—There are 5,000 starving people in Cherokee County, Alabama.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....March 15, 1867.

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

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Snake Spring—Andrew Mortimore, J. G. Hartley and M. S. Ritchey.
W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1867.

DEAR GAZETTE:—I have seen the Thirty-ninth Congress die the death, and the Fortieth, Phœnix-like (pardon the novelty of the figure) spring from the ashes of its predecessor. I have seen Cowan depart from the Senate and Cameron occupy his place. Ben. Butler, of the baggy eyes, Fernando Wood the shrewd, James Brooks the eloquent, John Morrissey, the observed of all Congressional observers, I have seen them all "in all their glory." Butler has already spread himself on the impeachment question. He out-Ashleys Ashley on that subject. The insomnious had better look to his laurels, or they will go the way of—Southern spoons.

There are two factions in the impeachment wing of the Radical party. One, led by Ashley, desires the reference of the whole question to the Judiciary Committee. The other, headed by Butler and Covode (of Pennsylvania) wants a special committee raised to investigate the matter. There is considerable sparring between these rival factions, but the Ashley party appear to be the stronger. There is also a considerable portion of the Radical members entirely opposed to impeachment. Of this branch, Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, is the leader. He is an able, shrewd and determined man and will give the impeachers considerable trouble. As matters look at present, it is next to a certainty that articles of impeachment will be preferred against the President within sixty days. The Radicals in Congress dare not halt in their revolutionary course. It is the mere momentum of headlong progress that has thus far carried the people with them. They must go forward—forward. If they stand still, the masses will have time to think, and reason and reflection are certain death to Radicalism. To retrogade would be still worse. It would be nothing short of annihilation. But, on the other hand, to advance, is to challenge financial ruin, war and anarchy. Between the horns of this awful dilemma, the Fortieth Congress finds the Radical party. That it will be impaled upon one or the other, is almost certain.

The veto of the Military Reconstruction Bill, is considered by men of all parties, the ablest state paper of modern times. If people would but read this veto message as good citizens should, with minds void of prejudice, they would be convinced of the correctness of the President's position, as well as of his true and lofty patriotism. Can it be possible that any sane man is willing to hand over the destinies of the whole Southern people to the keeping of negroes just emerged from the "ignorance and barbarism of slavery?" Yet such is the effect of the Military Reconstruction Bill. Under it the negroes will govern the South, not intelligent, educated negroes, but "Sam" and "Joe" and "Bill," the late field-hands who, we are told by the Radicals themselves, are "ignorant, degraded and barbarous." What is to be the end of this fearful experiment I ask not to foreknow. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The conservative people here are much cheered by the result of the spring elections just held in New York. Almost everywhere in that State, the Democrats have made very large gains. In the city of Rochester, the telegraph reports a Democratic gain of over 1300. There are also good hopes of Democratic success in Connecticut. There is no doubt of a gain of one Congressman, and, perhaps, two, for the Democracy, in that State.

The present Congress is composed of representatives from but twenty States. Seventeen States are totally unrepresented. Notwithstanding, this, the Radical leaders are ready to legislate upon matters of the gravest national import. How could an impeachment brought by a Congress thus constituted, be sustained before the American people? Is it not preposterous to expect that so monstrous a thing would be endured by any right-minded man? Yet Ben. Butler and his followers, insist upon this course and a large minority of the Radicals in Congress stand ready to adopt it. Truly may it be said, we have fallen upon evil times. Excuse this hasty scrawl and believe me yours.

B. F. M.

COL. MCCLURE, in his paper, the *Franklin Repository*, continues to advocate his reform measures. He seems to have gone into the movement in earnest, and is urging it forward warmly and with marked ability. He proposes to incorporate into the Constitution of the State substantially the following provisions:

1. That the Senate shall consist of one hundred members, to be chosen by single districts.
2. That the House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred members, each to be elected in a single district.
3. That all legislation relating to corporation interests shall be by general laws, and that no special charters or corporate privileges whatever shall be granted but by the courts.
4. That there shall be no special appropriation of money from the treasury to claims except upon a judicial finding.
5. That the members of the Legislature shall be paid five dollars per day, for the period of sixty days; and be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any additional sum for protracted sessions, or for extra or adjourned sessions beyond sixty days in the year.
6. That no subordinate officer shall be appointed in either branch, or receive any compensation for services, unless a bill shall have been passed by both branches creating the office and defining its duties.
7. That no bill of any kind shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole vote on a call of the yeas and nays.

We believe these propositions are in the main just and necessary; and that their adoption would purify, in some measure, at least, the polluted atmosphere even of a Radical legislature. But they cannot be adopted. Those who control Col. McClure's party, are as he says himself, basely and shamelessly corrupt. It is not in their nature to do anything except to gratify their lust for power and fill their pockets with plunder. They have tasted blood and can not be driven from their prey until the people hurl them from power.

We wish the Colonel success in his efforts to reform the habits of these men. He has undertaken a work of great magnitude, and if he succeeds he will deserve the thanks of future generations. We are willing to give him credit for good faith in what he proposes. But is it possible that such a party as his will consumate the work in the same good faith. Under the present infamous apportionment of the State, any Convention that can be assembled, will, like the Legislature, be three-fourths Radical. The voice of conservatism will be smothered. Col. McClure might perhaps wish this otherwise, but he will be powerless to prevent it. Such a Convention is morally certain to forget McClure's propositions and devote themselves to the task of striking the word *white* out of the Constitution and white-washing the negro generally. Such, we have no doubt, would be the character of any Convention got together under the auspices of the present Legislature. But if they will give all parties equal and fair representation, and submit the work of the Convention to the people for adoption or rejection we are willing to see the experiment tried.

IMPEACHMENT, thus far, seems to have proved a failure. The committee having charge of this question, worked all last session at it, but found themselves unable, at the end, to make any definite report. They say, by way of covering up their failure, that "enough evidence has come to light to justify them in recommending the next House to continue the investigation." Truly the mountain groaned and brought forth a *mouse*.

As soon as the new House was organized, the "sleepless Ashley" arose in his place and made a made a motion big with the fate of the nation. He repeated his tragic, "I do impeach Andrew Johnson, &c.," and closed by moving that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to continue the Impeachment Investigation. He made a speech, but as it is the same one he made last session, it will hardly be printed. The debate was lively. Judge Spalding (Radical) stigmatized the whole project as "consummate folly;" and it leaked out during the discussion, that other Radical members were of the same opinion. They seem to have become disgusted both with the "sleepless Ashley" and his pet measure, and took this occasion to say so. Gen. Butler, however, and others of the same ilk, favored Impeachment at all hazards and whether there are any grounds or not. The President was handed over to the tender mercy of the Judiciary Committee. The investigation will continue—not because any one seriously thinks there is any ground for it, but to gratify partisan hate and fill the pockets of gold gamblers.

THE Radicals are having fine times in Tennessee. They hold the offices and the negroes do the voting. Whites who differ from these favored classes can do neither the one nor the other.

HON. EDGAR COWAN has again been nominated by the President as Minister to Anstria. The motion to confirm him, last session, having been laid on the table by a small majority. It is thought he will now be confirmed, and we believe his confirmation would be well received by the American people. His bold and manly course has made him hosts of friends among thinking men of all parties; and his statesmanship erudition and unblemished character, point him out as the right man to be made Minister to Austria. It is a shame and disgrace to the country that mere partisan revenge should prevent the confirmation of such a man as Edgar Cowan.

WE invite our countrymen, says the *National Intelligencer*, to a strict scrutiny of the character of those men who clamor most violently for harsh measures to the South. They are, with rare exceptions, the fawning sycophants who have eulogized the South in the day of its power, or the fierce fanatics who have breathed vengeance and destruction for years, with a madman's fury, and more than a madman's folly. But the most truculent of to-day were the most servile of yesterday. The bully is uniformly a coward. The tyrant stripped of his power is ever a slave, for the man who would consent to impose a lawless rule on another is one who has not the manhood heroically to resist it in his own person.

CONGRESS will probably take a recess of several weeks before entering fully upon the duties of the session. The people will thank them for this and like them the better the longer they stay at home. Better far to pay them for staying at home than to keep them at Washington to agitate the country with their revolutionary schemes.

HARRISBURG.

The Railroad Law; Not so free as it might be; C. & S. P. R. R.; Politics in the Legislature; Legislation for Bedford county, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 11.

MR. EDITOR:—The world moves and the legislature of our State with it. A "free railroad law" has just passed the Senate, that is a law which permits any seven persons to construct a railroad, provided ten thousand dollars of stock for every mile shall be subscribed and ten per cent. of such stock paid up, before application is made for permission to build; provided, also, the parties interested become individually liable for all responsibilities. Some people, doubtless, consider this a *free* railroad law. For my own part, I can't exactly see it in that light. I presume the House will also pass the bill and then we shall have railroads in abundance. *Apropos* of railroads, I have been informed upon the best authority and in the most positive manner, that it is the intention of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad company, to begin the construction of their road during the coming summer. I am inclined to think that there is some truth in this, and, therefore, counsel your people not to despair of this line of railroad so important to their interests.

Since the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, political excitement has been at an ebb in the Legislature. It was hardly worth while for the Solons of that body to waste so much breath upon the said Amendment, as the Radicals themselves have already repudiated it. It was intended to be a cheat and snare, and having served its turn, it is now cast off by those who used it, as a worn-out shoe. The Military Reconstruction Bill, now generally known as the Force Bill, recently passed by Congress, has taken its place, and hereafter all who would be in good standing in the Radical Church, must swear by that bill. Your readers will understand that it (the Force Bill) compels the Southern States to adopt Negro Suffrage, or remain out of the Union and under the government of military satraps. One of these inevitable propositions the South must accept. Are the "Republicans" of your county so attached to their party leaders that they will endorse indiscriminate Negro Suffrage in the Southern States, on the one hand, or Disunion and Military Despotism on the other? The people of Bedford county, I take it, irrespective of party, are too soundly patriotic, too conservative and magnanimous, to believe in such monstrosities as these. Even here the Force Bill of Congress causes wry faces among the Radicals. A distinguished Radical Senator, remarked, in my hearing, a few days since, that it was an outrage and he could not approve it. But I presume the petty leaders of the Radical party will swallow it, as they have swallowed every other dose prescribed by the Congressional doctors. I only hope it will physic their party out of the country.

I observe some legislation for your county, "An act to change the place of holding the election in Harrison tp., from the School House near George Elder's, to the house of —— Feiglitner." (In such cases the court have jurisdiction, and the Legislature has no business to interfere). I also notice a bill to regulate the fees of the Poor Directors of your county. This last has passed the Senate.

The Democracy of Harrisburg met on Saturday last to make their nominations. The nominees are good men, and the capital city will give us a grand victory on Friday next.

LEX.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A negro woman in Virginia killed her father by throwing a skillet at his head.

—It is stated that A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Roche, Illinois, who drew the Opera House, is Crosby's cousin.

—The California State Capitol, which was to be granite, is costing so much that it will be finished with brick.

St. Louis has three synagogues, and is going to have a fourth. There are ten thousand Hebrews in that city.

—A bill virtually abolishing capital punishment has been passed by the Legislature of Illinois.

—A woman in Paris fell in love 74, and then blighted affection induced suicide.

—Barnum's Lightning Calculator is in Connecticut trying to figure out a chance for his patron's political success.

—The Southern Relief Commission in New York have received the sum of $48,509, all of which has been expended.

—Postmaster-General Randall states that there are two millions of dollars in the hands of clerks in postoffices destitute of postmasters.

—In St. Louis, a man wishing to end the sufferings of a sick dog, struck it on the head with a revolver, which, going off, shot the man dead on the spot.

—Hon Clark B. Cochrane, formerly member of Congress from New York, died in Albany, Monday morning, in the 52nd year of his age.

—Nebraska makes the thirty-seventh State in the Union, says the Republican press. But what of the ten States they assert are out of the Union?

—Since 1821 Mexico has been governed by twenty-two presidents, seven dictators, two emperors, one vice president and one generalissimo.

—A friend of Forney says that he "grew like a rough oak among storms and whirlwinds." Prentice says: "Never mind, Forney, you'll probably be a hot-house plant in the next world."

—Rheem's Hall was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The *Herald* printing establishment, which occupied the first floor of the Hall was also destroyed.—*Carlisle Paper.*

—The Missouri State Senate, by a vote of 19 to 7, has rejected the proposition to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution, so as to permit the negroes to vote.

—The people of Emporia, Kansas, have been so long cut off from communication with the rest of the world by the present floods that they are reduced to starvation diet.

—In a prominent church at Indianapolis, the execution of a fine piece of music was applauded with clapping of hands and stamping of feet, which caused much disturbance inside, and several fights outside.

—Under the provisions of the naval appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress, at least 10,000 employees in the government navy yards will be discharged during the year.

—The Radical law requires a five cent stamp to be affixed to marriage certificates to make them legal. Does the lack of a stamp upon such documents invalidate a marriage?

—It is understood that the President has selected Generals Sherman, Meade, Hancock, McDowell and Schofield, as Military Commanders for the South under the Reconstruction act.

—A very "loyal" negro barber of Allentown is under arrest for attempted rape upon a child. The "wards of the nation" have a peculiar penchant for that sort of thing—probably owing, as the Yankees say, to the richness of their blood.

—A letter from Georgia states that since the passage of the Despotism bill Northern men are winding up their business and withdrawing their capital preparatory to leaving the State. Business is consequently becoming completely prostrated.

—A letter has been published in the Sioux City *Register* stating that Fort Union was attacked a short time since by the Indians, but that after a protracted fight the Indians were repulsed with heavy loss.

—Chicago was in a bad way a few nights since, according to the papers. An unnatural mother threw her infant into the river; another heartlessly left her baby on the door-step of a citizen; a worthless fellow deserted his wife; and Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture. Enough of evils for one night.

—The colored citizens of Georgetown and Washington are about organizing a joint stock association for the purpose of establishing a daily and weekly newspaper in the national metropolis. It is stated that upwards of two thousand dollars has already been subscribed.

Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a general order calling for the organization of a volunteer force to serve three years and to be subject to his orders as commander-in-chief. Ostensibly the force thus raised is to act as a military police to preserve peace and protect the people.

—An election for municipal officers took place in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday of last week. It being understood that the negroes intended to vote, a committee of white citizens waited upon the Attorney General at Washington to inquire as to the right to do so, but he declined to give an opinion except by request of the President. The negroes offered their votes at the regular polling places, but the judges refused to receive them, and they were recorded by the Mongrel candidates. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was re-elected by sixty-three majority. Gen. Grant sent a regiment to maintain order. No disturbance occurred.

—A. W. Lee, the Treasury clerk who absconded from Washington last January with some forty thousand dollars in United States bonds, which he had stolen from the Loan Bureau, has been arrested at St. Louis under an assumed name. Thirty-seven thousand dollars were found in his possession by the officers who made the arrest.

—On Thursday last Mr. Stevens introduced a bill into the House of Representatives and had it passed, the object of which was to take Alexandria from the State of Virginia and incorporate it in the District of Columbia. This is the latest invention of the Radicals to make negro votes, and was prompted by the recent municipal election in that city in which the Radicals were defeated—by the white men.

—Boynton, the shameless creature who lectured God as "chaplain" of Rump House No. 1, was re-elected by No. 2. Remarking thereon the New York *Tribune* says: "We do not believe in legislative nor political chaplains. All the good Congress will get by having a special man to pray for them, we presume is not much." Sensible words. Rump Second, like its predecessor, is already past praying for.

—A proposition is under consideration looking to the erection of a third penitentiary in the center or interior of the State. It is urged that the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries are crowded with criminals from the interior, and that eastern and western counties are compelled to keep their convicts in their respective county jails. Harrisburg is mentioned as a suitable place for the new penitentiary, and really such an institution is needed at the capital.

—Somebody has been reading in a scientific journal an account of a curious and recent invention designed to catch safe burglars. The depredator no sooner commences, in perfect ignorance of the secret arrangements, to force open the door, drill the lock, or move the safe, than by so doing he sends a telegraphic despatch to the nearest police office, exhibiting the number registered in the police books of the house in which the robbery is being effected.

—CHARLES F. BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," died at Southampton, England, on the 6th. He was a man of keen observation, and, under the cover of a quaint style, often presented truths in a most forcible manner. The letters of "Artemus Ward" have been read in all portions of Europe and America, and his lectures attracted crowds on all occasions. In private life Mr. Browne was a kind, genial gentleman, and his death will be sincerely mourned by his numerous friends and admirers in this country.

NEWSPAPER SPONGES.—There are many people in the world who make it a business to sponge the reading of newspapers without any expense to themselves. This has often been noticed and commented upon. They are not confined to any particular locality, but are found wherever the newspaper goes. An exchange from Maine thinks there are more of this class there than elsewhere, while the New Hampton *Gazette* believes the Granite State is infested with them to even a greater degree, and says it has known men of means to hang around a store where the proprietor takes a paper for the mere purpose of reading the paper, and getting the news without its costing them anything. There are scores of families whose parental heads spend enough in bad rum and tobacco weekly to pay for a dozen newspapers, and still persist in sponging what little information they get of what is going on in the world from their neighbor. Any man who can afford to indulge in rum, beer, cider or tobacco, can abundantly afford to subscribe and pay for a newspaper for the benefit of himself and family.

Fenian Excitement.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The excitement in Fenian circles to-day is very great. It is stated that Col. Gleeson has received a dispatch that the Fenians had attacked a barracks at Tallegh, near Dublin, and had succeeded in disarming 150 men. It is also rumored that 5,000 fresh men are near Dublin. The excitement has materially aided recruiting here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is a certain cure for

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

and all diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,

and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

mar8,'67y1

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,

oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.—To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action.—Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well. 2d w

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and *UNSAFE REMEDIES* for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & CO.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs. Allcock & co.:—Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22d, 1862, two plasters two a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins. Sold by all Druggists. feb15m1

CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS.—THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN DIE ANNUALLY OF CROUP.—Now, mothers, if you would spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment in the house, you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 19 years since I have put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of croup when my liniment was used; but hundreds of cases of cures have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for cuts, burns, headache, toothache, sore throats, swellings, mumps, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, spasms, old sores, and pains in the back and chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions with every bottle. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. feb15w7

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

KNOW THY DESTINY.—MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a lifelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with the date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. marl,'67y1

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.—MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and lifelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, MADAME GERTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y.

marl,'67y1

FREE TO EVERYBODY.—A large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy postpaid, by remail. Address P. O. Drawer, 21,

marlm6 Troy, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receip: of order by

W. L. CLARK & co., chemists,

No. 3 West Fayette st., Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American Agents for sale of the same.

marl,'67y1

LET THERE BE LIGHT.—The undersigned has for sale township and borough rights for Dr. Vaughan's LIGHTNING LAMP, which was patented on the 6th of November last, and is pronounced the brightest and cheapest light at presence known to science. Those wanting rights, can obtain them by addressing the undersigned at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa.

feb22m1 C. F. HELTZEL.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—TIME TABLE.—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntindon, at 4.45 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.50 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas, at 11.15 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Huntington at 4.04 p. m., and arrives at Saxton, 5.45 p. m.; leaves Saxton, at 9.43 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 11.22 a. m. jan18.

JOHN W. BOWEN Esq., is a regularly authorized agent for this paper, and will visit our friends throughout the county, for the purpose of making collections and taking subscritions. We hope that his calls will be responded to in the proper spirit. We have some $6,000 on our books, $1,000 of which we need very badly to pay a debt we owe in bank. In fact we must collect, and if mild measures will not answer our purpose, we will be compelled to resort to harsher ones. There are many persons who pay promptly. To such, thanks! There are more who do not. To such, duns, and finally *writs*. We desire to oppress no man. We are willing to be liberal to those who are in straitened circumstances. But if me do not heed our request to settle, if they treat our call for payment with contempt, they have no further claim upon our generosity. We have given away enough in our business to keep a small family five years. If we are to continue that sort of work, we want those who can pay to come forward and do it, and those who can't, to step up and settle. Of course, we don't refer to those who *do* pay. If this be not attended to *soon*, we will see whether "some things can't be done as well as others."

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.—The bill raising the tariff on wool, which was signed by the President on Monday, divides the subject into three classes—clothing wools, common wools and carpet wools. The duty on the first class upon wools valued at 32 cents per pound, is 10 cents per pound, and 11 per cent. advalorem; when valued above 32 cents, 12 cents specific, and 10 per cent. ad valorem duty. The same rates are fixed for wools of the second class, and on those of the third, 3 cents per pound on wools valued at 12 cents and on those exceeding 12 cents, 6 cents per pound. It is provided that washed wools shall pay double duty. On woolen cloths, shawls, etc., 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem are levied; on blankets, flannels, etc., from 20 to 40 cents per pound, according to the grade; on bunting, 20 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. ad valorem; on dress goods, 6 cents per yard, and 35 per cent. ad valorem; on clothing ready made, 50 cents per pound, and 40 per cent. ad valorem; 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem are imposed on webbings, belting, etc. The duties on carpets are 50 per cent. ad valorem on Aubusson, on Brussels 44 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. ad valorem, and on other kinds in proportion.

WHEAT PROGNOSTICATIONS.—The farmers generally are in excellent spirits with regard to the wheat crop. It is believed that it has now taken such a hold, under the protection of the snow, that the "March freezes," "rush," "weavel" or the whole army of "croakers" will not be able to make it a failure. We trust that this may prove true. The prospect certainly was never better.

TO REMOVE THE TASTE FROM NEW WOOD.—A new keg, churn, bucket, or other wooden vessel will generally communicate a disagreeable odor to anything that is put into it. To prevent this inconvenience, first scald the vessel with boiling water, letting the water remain in it till cold. Then dissolve some pearlash or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little bit of lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessel with the solution. Afterwards scald it well with plain hot water, and rinse it with cold water before you use it.

PHILADELPHIA HAT STORE.—*Base Ball Players Attention!*—If you want to get a good and fashionable hat, or cap, call at Laing's N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Laing also keeps on hand all sorts of base ball implements. See advertisement in another column.

NOTIONS, &C.—Our old friend, James Boyd, late of the firm of Carson & Boyd, now with Young, Moore & Co., No. 429 Market street, Philadelphia, desires to renew his business relations with his former customers in this county. We advise all who wish anything in his line to give him a call.

MRS. WINSLOW'S recipe book for 1867, and Almanacs, given away at Lewis' Drug Store. Call and get one.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull.

Northwest superfine,	$7.00@7.75
Northwest extra,	8.50@9.50
Northwest extra family,	10.50@12.50
Penna. and West'n superfine,	8.00@8.75
Penna. and West'n extra,	9.00@10.50
Penna. and West'n family,	12.00@13.50
Penna. and West'n fancy,	14.00@16.50
Rye flour,	7.00@7.25

GRAIN.—We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$2.60@3.00
Southern "	3.00@3.15
White, "	3.25@3.30
Rye, "	1.30@1.31
Corn, for yel., (new) "	$0.97@0.98
Oats, "	58@59c

POVISIONS.—We quote—

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$21.50@22.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	15@18c
Salt Shoulders, "	9@9½c
Prime Lard, "	13c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$8.00@8.50
Timothy, "	3.50@3.65
Flaxseed, "	3.25@3.25

WHISKEY.—The trade is supplied with the contraband article, at $1@1.50

—One-third of the nominees recently rejected by the Senate were soldiers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Irvine, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Dr. W. W. Van Ormer, Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal. Miss M. Fetterly, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa., Dr. Geo. C. Douglas, Bedford, Pa.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
Adolphus Ake, private sale.
Meyers & Dickerson, private sale.
John P. Reed, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

MARRIED.

HOOVER—ANDERSON—On the 28th ult., by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. Philip Hoover, of Stark county, Ohio, to Miss Susan Anderson, of Napier tp., this county.

DEAL—COOTS—On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Jonathan C. Deal, of Friends Cove, to Miss Susan Coots, of Bedford.

ZETH—HÆFFLE—On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Frazier, Major Jacob B. Zeth, of Claysburg and Mrs. Elizabeth Hæffle, of Duncansville, Blair co.

New Advertisements.

LADIES *DO* CALL! At HARTLEY & METZGER'S Hardware and Variety Store, where you will find among thousands of useful articles, a very choice selection of FLOWER SEEDS to beautify your homes; also, all kinds of choice and warranted GARDEN SEEDS.

The CHAMPION COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGERS you will find at Hartley and Metzger's, which, besides saving your bodies, will save more than their cost, in clothes, in a year and will last a life time. Try one four weeks and if not satisfied return it and get your money back. They will wring bed clothes as well as lace collars.
mar15tf

SHOVELS AND FORKS in great variety; plow traces and hames, garden tools, spades and spading hooks; white-wash, paint and scrubbing brushes; carpet tacks and hammers; all kinds of paint, oil and varnish, and an immense stock of Hardware, &c., &c., just arriving at HARTLEY & METZGER'S Hardware Store.
mar15tf

FARMERS who want to purchase the Great Gum Roller Grain Drills for next season, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER AT ONCE, so that they can secure them. No pay wanted until next September.
mar15tf

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CHRISTIAN L. HOFFMAN,
mar15w6 JOHN L. HOFFMAN, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
mar15w6 WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Adm'r.

JAMES BOYD,
(formerly CARSON & BOYD,)
YOUNG, MOORE & Co.
Hosiery, Notions, White Goods, Embroideries, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 429 MARKET ST., and 418 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
mar15y1

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.
LAING'S,
N. E. Corner 6th and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods,
in every style and quality.
Shirts made to order.
☞ BASE-BALL HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of articles, such as Caps, Bats, Balls, Belts, Shoes, Bases, &c. mar15y1

THOMAS MERWINE
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, OF ALL KINDS,
BEDFORD, PA.
(at the late Wm. Stahl's Old Stand.)

The undersigned having purchased the Tools, Materials, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, will carry on the business *at the old stand*, and will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture: *Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Wash Stands, &c.*

☞ COFFINS will be made to order, and being prepared with a good HEARSE will promptly attend to funerals.

Immediate attention paid to all orders for work.
mar15m3 THOS. MERWINE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Jacob Schnebley, late of Fulton county, Pa., deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on MONDAY, the 8th day of APRIL, next, all that certain valuable FARM or TRACT OF LAND situate in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Sharp's heirs (now Solomon Imler), David Stuckey, Samuel Teeter, and others, containing about 110 ACRES, nett measure, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.

The above property will be sold IN LOTS or ALTOGETHER, to suit purchasers.

Immediate possession given, and deed made at confirmation of sale.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.
BENJAMIN F. SIPE,
SUSAN SCHNEBLEY,
mar15w4 Adm'rs.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED
ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

New Advertisements.

J. L. LEWIS,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
BEDFORD, PA.

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
DYE-STUFFS,
FANCY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PATENT MEDICINES,

☞ PURE WINES, for Medicinal use.

☞ PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

☞ All DRUGS of purest quality.

☞ STATIONERY of all descriptions.

☞ MUSIC and LATE PUBLICATIONS ordered when desired.

☞ Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants promptly attended to.

J. L. LEWIS,
mar15 Bedford, Pa.

Legal Notices.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending January 1, 1867.

George Blymyer, Treasurer, Dr.

To balance in hands at last settlement,		$ 138 07
" amount received from collectors,		6788 46
" " " "	Mrs. Kepler,	450 00
" " " "	J. E. Wills,	400 00
" " " "	J. G. Hartley,	65 00
" " " "	Unseated Lands,	44 00
" " " "	George Gardill	55
" " " "	Mrs. Kinney, per S. Defibaugh,	137 00
To error in Mrs. Kepler's check,		950 00
		$8973 08

Treasurer, Cr.

By amount paid sundry checks, as follows:	
Merchandize,	$704 10
Beef,	657 47
Grain,	72 21
Potatoes,	113 34
Bacon,	125 83
Groceries,	74 60
Repairing Mill,	84 95
License for Mill,	10 00
Insurance,	54 00
Drugs,	53 74
Old checks,	2854 62
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Assylum,	81 75
Removal of paupers,	41 42
Overpaid on Duplicates,	74 41
Blacksmithing,	76 76
Out-door paupers,	398 15
Interest,	73 44
Hardware and tinware,	148 69
Coffins,	27 00
Issuing orders,	3 00
Applebutter,	156 64
Salaries,	264 20
Coal,	35 12
Error in Mrs. Kepler's check,	950 00
Sundries,	291 35
Treasurer's salary,	60 00
Stationery,	10 00
Auditors' and clerk's salary,	40 00
Balance in hands of treasurer,	1436 28
	$8973 08

We, the undersigned, Auditor's of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymyer, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated and that there is a balance in the hands of the said treasurer of $1436 28.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of January, A. D., 1867.
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
J. D. LUCAS,
Attest: Auditors.
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Statement and Report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from January 1, 1866 to January 1, 1867.

DR.

1866, Jan. 1,	To balance on settlement,	$ 33 94
	To cash received from sundry persons,	133 84
		$167 78

CR.

By cash paid sundry persons,	$137 04
Balance,	30 74
	$167 78

Statement of Poor House Mill, from January 1, 1866, to Jauuary 1, 1867.

DR.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckw't.	Mixt.
To amount of grain brought in as per monthly reports,	418	160½	52½	80	3

CR.

By amount of grain used in house and sundry persons for cash and on accounts,	370		32	40	
Use of House,		85			
Horse feed,		45	12		
Hog feed,			12		6
Cattle,			8½	8	
Sold sundry persons,	28				
	398	130	64½	48	6

Produce of Farm and Garden.

22 loads of hay, 8 loads of corn-fodder, 2 loads of pumpkins, 550 bushels ears of corn, 90 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of onions, 8 bushels of soup beans, 15 bushels of beets, 25 bushels of tomatoes, 25 bushels of beans, 4 barrels of cucumber pickles, 6 barrels of kraut, 3000 heads of cabbage, 520 pounds of butter, 5090 pounds of pork, 1549 pounds of beef, —— pounds of lard, 480 pounds of Mutton, 210 pounds of veal, 197 pounds of beef hides, 35 pounds of calf skins, 12 sheep skins.

Stock on Farm.

83 sheep, 7 cows, 1 bull, 2 horses, 18 shoats, 2 brood sows.

Articles Manufactured by Mrs. Defibaugh—Matron.

17 sheets, 29 comforts, 38 pillow slips, 95 dresses, 49 shimese, 28 skirts, 38 aprons, 42 pair of women's stockings, 3 sun bonnets, 6 bolsters, 8 bed-ticks, 3 pillow ticks, 61 pair of pants, 81 shirts, 8 coats, 11 vests, 6 pair of men's drawers, 5 pair of women's drawers, 52 pair of men's socks.

Average number of paupers, per month, during the year,	59½
Number remaining January 1, 1867,	57
Entertained over night,	376
Meals given to wayfaring persons,	1200
Admitted during the year,	33
Discharged " " "	19
Births " " "	3
Deaths " " "	5

There are also 19 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

☞ Persons desiring further information, in regard to the above reports, are referred to the Books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify, that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of January, 1866, till the 1st day of January, A. D., 1867, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals, this 1st day of January, A. D., 1867.
SAMUEL BECKLEY, [L. S.]
D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]
MICHAEL DIEHL, [L. S.]
Attest: Directors.
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk. mar8w4

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
marlw6 ISAAC L. SNYDER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Peter Wagner late of M. Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted, to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
marlw6 DANIEL BARLEY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administratton have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
PETER H. SHIRES, Adm'r.
marlw6 SAM'L. STAHL, Amr's.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Henry Keyser, late deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
feb22w6 WILLIAM KEYSER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
feb15w6 LEWIS HOWSARE, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Helen Hinton, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HIRAM DAVIS, Adm'r,
feb15w6 St. Clair tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb.8w6 DANIEL McFARLAND, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Sol'n Sparks, late of W. Providence township, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
mar8w6 SILAS H. SPARKS, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John H. Miller, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.
mar8w6* MICHAEL S. MILLER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of Henry Harkleroad, late of Colerain township, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
mar8w6 CHARLES HARKLEROAD, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John H. Typer, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.
mar8w6 ELI EICHELBERGER, Adm'r.
Saxton, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of William Cornell, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
DANIEL CORNELL,
GIDEON WILLIAMS, Ex'rs,
mar8w6 residing in said township of Monroe.

Philadelphia Trade.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
No. 306 N. Third St., above Vine,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Of Hoisiery, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Buttons, Suspenders, Hoop Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Threads, Sewing Silks, Port Monnaies Soaps, Perfumery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods and Notions generally.
ALSO,
Manufacturers of Brushes and Looking Glasses, and Dealers in Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Ropes, Twines, &c.
feb1,'67y1

DR. TAYLOR,
Wholesale TOBACCO Dealer,
No. 336 Market Street,
One Door below 4th.
PHILADELPHIA.
feb.1,'67y1

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILDELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
feb1,'67y1

BUNTING BROS.,
DRY-GOODS,
428 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
feb1,'67y1

LADIES VISITING PHILADELPHIA should call and get some of PERRY'S FINE NOTE PAPERS, stamped handsomely, in colors, without extra charge.
W. G. PERRY,
feb1m3 728 Arch st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, supplied at low wholesale prices, by
W. G. PERRY,
feb1m3 728 Arch St.

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merines, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels, Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Cloaks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils. Pocket Handkerchiefs. Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative, Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative. DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies' and Children's SHOES that can be bought in Philadelphia.

Mrs. MOWRY is determined to sell her Goods, and do her work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her stock, as she is satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in QUALITY and PRICE, to refined tastes and good judgment. nv2m3

MRS. V. B. TATE. MISS M. REA.

NEW FALL STYLES!—Mrs. Tate has just returned from the East with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS,
and everything belonging to a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

We would call your particular attention to our FALL STOCK OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, of Mrs. Tate's own selection, such as ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GUIPURE AND CHERRY LACES, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, VELVET RIBBONS, BELTING, and TRIMMINGS generally.

Mrs. TATE and Miss REA flatter themselves that their LATE NOVELTIES will not be surpassed by any. Giving their personal attention to all the branches of their department; the acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage extended them, renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured, while in Philadelphia, a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's Wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and Basting done at short notice.

☞ Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making will apply immediately, as a fine opportunity is given them. oct19tf

NEW GOODS!—M. C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpacca, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Caps, a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of other notions, &c., &c. The stock consists of every article usually kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of your patronage.
nov.9,'66,-y1.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD!

THE REGULATOR
AND BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS!

CLOTHING, CASSIMERS, HATS of all kinds laid in at prices to suit the times.

If you want a good Coat go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Vest, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Pants, go to the Regulator
If you want a suit of Clothes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Hat, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Gaiter or Shoe go to the Reg'r.
If you want good Cassimere, go to the Regulator.
If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.
If you want a fashionable Coat, go to the Regulator
If you want fashionable Pants & Vests go to the Regulator.
If you want a fashionable Suit, go to the Regulator.
If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Flavoring Extracts, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go the Regulator.
If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.

If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Clothing Emporium and Boot, Shoe and Notion Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.

Goods of all kinds ordered from the Eastern cities to accommodate customers.
H. F. IRVINE,
Sept. 7, 1866. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equilization of Bounties.
aug.17-tf. J. W. DICKERSON.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.
JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.
N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. jan18m3.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
jun8,'66.-1y.

THE HEAD OF A COMET, according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its "HORRID HAIR,"

and there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black with

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

It is ridiculous to carry into society a grey, sandy or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. Christodoro, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by Hair Dressers. feb15ml

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS.
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:

Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
Come one, come all,
and examine
THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS
AT LIPPEL'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING
STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing, call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's
sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25,'66.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, executor of the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, A. D., 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A certain tract of land known as the home or mountain tract, situated in West Providence township, Bedford county, containing 125 acres or thereabouts, about 75 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story frame house, double log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of D. Sparks, Andrew Mortimore and Wilson Sparks.

No. 2. A certain tract of land, in West Providence township, containing 193 acres or thereabouts, about 60 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a story-and-a-half frame house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining on the West, No. 1, as above described, on the South lands of Frederick Davis and James Calhoun, on the East James O'Neal, on the North Joseph Mortimore.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a good agricultural district, near a railroad market, 2 miles south of Blood Run, is well timbered, and there are two fine orchards thereon.

TERMS. Cash on confirmation of sale.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. SILAS H. SPAKKS, Ex'r
mar8w4 of Solomon Sparks, dec'd.

THE AMERICAN COW-MILKING MACHIN

Hotel.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'66.–tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have leased the above named hotel for a term of years. The house is delightfully situated, convenient to the Penna. Railroad Depot and well arranged and adapted for a public hotel. The proprietors intend that their table shall not be second to that of any country hotel, and their bar will always be provided with the choicest liquors. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. FEE & AULTZ.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan 4, 1867.—1y.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

jun8.–3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.

C. SNELL.
apr.13,'66. Proprietor.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large Stock of
oct 5–3m* LINEN & OIL SHADES.

WANTED, AGENTS!!—Great chance for Agents in every county of our glorious Union, to sell our Maps, Charts and Photographs. Good Agents are making $200 a month. New charts issued monthly. Everybody will find this a respectable and profitable business, as we offer large inducements. Send for circular and particulars. Address
HAASIS & LUBRECHT,
Publishers of popular Maps, Charts, etc.,
nov2w2 108 Liberty St., New York.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Has a large Stock of fine
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE and
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Suitable for Holiday and Bridal PRESENTS.
nov.16.–m2.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

500 DOLLARS REWARD!

I will pay $500 to the Proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine Certificates of cures effected by it near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS—of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Yellow Jaundice, Scrofula, Running or Sore Legs, Cancer, Abscess, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Cramp in the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Tetter, Scald Head, Ophnema, or falling away-sickness peculiar to children, Leucorrhea, Falling of the Womb, all obstructions to the due course of nature in females, all venerial diseases, and all complaints arising from impure Blood or a weak and disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. Certificates of cures of the Yellow Fever in Mexico can also be furnished. *Remember* if it does not cure, the money will be refunded by the proprietor.

BENJAMIN MISHLER,
E. Corner of Centre Square,
Lancaster, Pa.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.

may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula.—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure*.

3d, Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

For sale by J. L. LEWIS, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.

may11.—1y.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRT.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered: preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT of the Fashionable World!

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in crinoline, viz. superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, inquire for

J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC,
or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION —To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that Skirts offered as "DUPLEX" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—☞none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

For sale in all stores where first class Skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere. Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade streets,
jan25'67m3 New York.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now completed their IMPROVEMENT and are now offering on the BEST of TERMS—
FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.
Fine stock of SHAWLS,
Fine stock of SILKS,
Fine stock of DRESS GOODS,
Fine stock of WOOLLENS,
Fine stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Fine stock of FANCY GOODS.

☞ New and desirable Goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale. oct 5–6t*

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED
ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal.	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address.

W. H. BIDWELL,
Dec 22 5 Beekman St., New York.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

The London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*)
The Edinburg Review (*Whig.*)
The Westminster Review (*Radical.*)
The North British Review (*Free Church.*) And
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory.*)

TERMS FOR 1866.	per an.
For any of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodeals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

VOL. V. Again Enlarged! 1867.

THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

The success of THE OLD GUARD has been as remarkable as it ought to be gratifying to the friends of a true American literature. It has steadily doubled its circulation each year of its publication, and its publishers have found it necessary to annually enlarge it, to meet the full expectations of its patrons, as well as to realize their own ideal of a first-class Family and Literary Magazine, combined with sound political principles.—To still farther carry out this design, The Old Guard for 1867 will be printed on new type, and enlarged sixteen additional pages, making in all nearly One Thousand Pages of reading matter yearly for the low price of three dollars! Arrangements have also been made to secure the very best literary talent of the country. We will commence in the January number a thrilling Romance, written expressly for The Old Guard, entitled,

JOSCELYN; A Tale of the Revolution;

By Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., of S. C.,

the peer of Cooper and Irving, taking the reader back to the birth of the American principle of government, and introducing him to the rebels of 1776. John Esten Cooke, Esq., of Virginia, author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c., &c., will furnish a series of graphic sketches, entitled "The Battles of Virginia," while our present corps of contributors, with some new ones, will continue to furnish articles, making the Magazine second to none in point of literary attraction and ability.—Politically, The Old Guard will stand in the future as in the past, faithfully guarding the Constitution as it came from the hands of Washington, without acquiescing in any of the subversions, under the title of "amendments." It will be continued upon the grand idea that "all is not lost," while virtue and intelligence remain with any portion of the people.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies,	5 50
Four copies,	10 00
Five copies, and one to the getter up of the club,	14 00
Ten copies, and one to the getter up of the club,	25 00
Twenty copies, and one to the getter up of the club,	45 00

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, at any one time THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3.00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered. The subscribers may be sent to different post-offices.

The slight advance in Club rates over last year is more than doubly repaid in the additional pages and increased literary attractions.

Single copies, 25 cts. Specimen copies sent for 20 cts. to all desiring to get up clubs.

All letters should be addressed as follows:

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS began the publication of a weekly journal entitled

EVERY SATURDAY:

A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.

Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the design of the Publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the better class.

EVERY SATURDAY is intended for town and country, for the fireside, the seaside, the railway and the steamboat. Its plan embraces Incidents of Travel and Adventure, Essays Critical and Descriptive, Serial Tales, Short Stories, Poems, Biographies, Literary Intelligence, etc., in connection with judicious selections from the admirable popular papers on science which are constantly appearing in foreign periodicals. The value of these papers arises from the fact that scientific subjects, however harsh and dry in themselves, are here treated in so graphic and picturesque a style as to charm the reader while instructing him.

It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that EVERY SATURDAY shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers.

EVERY SATURDAY will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.

TERMS.

Single Numbers, 10 cents.

Subscription price $5.00 per year, in advance.

MONTHLY PARTS will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover, price 50 cents. Subscription price, $5.00 per year, in advance.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENT.—Subscribers to any of the other periodicals published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS will receive EVERY SATURDAY for $4.00 per year in advance.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 *Tremont Street, Boston.*

NOTICE TO THE PRESS.—EVERY SATURDAY will be furnished to the press, for clubbing, at $3.50 per year; and any paper copying this prospectus, with editorial notices, will be entitled to an exchange.

Miscellaneous.

1867! GET UP YOUR CLUBS. 1867!

"*THE AGE,*"

A DEMOCRATIC MORNING JOURNAL!

Great Improvements and Great Inducements.

UNION, RESTORATION, AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY!

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters; and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance.—Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from the point the steamers first touch.

The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE:

Terms of the Daily.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4 50; three months, $2.50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if prepaid.

Terms of the Weekly.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17.50; twenty copies, one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies, one year, $8.50; Ten copies, one year, $16.50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Postage, five cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates.

Address WELSH & ROBB,
dec7.] 430 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

REASONS WHY
THE
AMERICAN WATCH,
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.,
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. It is composed of SOLID PLATES. No jar can interfere with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery, (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness,) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres," "lepines," and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions, the refuse of foreign factories, which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact that after so many years of public trial we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main building expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incompably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
nov29m1 182 Broadway, N.Y.

SNOW POWDER.—Patented May 29, 1866. This is an article for washing without rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT ROT the clothes, but will leave them much WHITER than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear.

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used. Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz:

It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.

Also, for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed.—With one quarter the time and labor usually required it imparts a beautiful gloss and lustre, much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the cloth, or failed in removing the dirt, but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston,
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